IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-25 (canceled)

26 (currently amended) A method of applying a slidable anticorrosive layer to a metallic substrate, comprising applying ~~the~~ a mixture comprising a polymeric organic binder, a low-molecular monomeric liquid compound to be subjected to free-radical polymerization, a compound forming radicals under the influence of actinic radiation, and at least 10% by weight of a conductive inorganic selected from the group consisting of magnetizable oxides of iron, phosphates of iron, phosphides of iron, phosphates of aluminum, phosphides of aluminum, and graphite coated mica pigments ~~as claimed in claim 16~~ to the surface of a metallic substrate and irradiating the applied mixture with actinic radiation of such an intensity and for such a period that a firm, hard, and sufficiently tough, corrosion-resistant layer is formed.

27 (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the coating mixture is applied to obtain a layer thickness of 2 to 8 μm.

28 (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the substrate to be coated is a steel sheet which has previously been zinc-coated or chromatized or has been pretreated with a composition that is free of chromate.

29 (currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein said coating and said curing are effected sequentially ~~in one step~~ and the layer cured by radiation is optionally postcured thermally.

30 (previously presented) A flexible metal sheet which is electrolytically zinc-coated or hot-dip coated or chromatized or pretreated with a composition that is free of chromate and has an organic layer applied thereto, which layer can be obtained by the method as claimed in claim 26.

31. (new) A method of applying a slidable anticorrosive layer to a metallic substrate, comprising applying a mixture consisting of a polymeric organic binder, a low-molecular monomeric liquid compound to be subjected to free-radical polymerization, a compound forming radicals under the influence of actinic radiation, and at least 10% by weight of a conductive inorganic selected from the group consisting of magnetizable oxides of iron, phosphates of iron, phosphides of iron, phosphates of aluminum, phosphides of aluminum, and graphite coated mica pigments to the surface of a metallic substrate and irradiating the applied mixture with actinic radiation of such an intensity and for such a period that a firm, hard, and sufficiently tough, corrosion-resistant layer is formed.

32. (new) The method as claimed in claim 31, wherein the coating mixture is applied to obtain a layer thickness of 2 to 8 μm.

33. (new) The method as claimed in claim 31, wherein the substrate to be coated is a steel sheet which has previously been zinc-coated or chromatized or has been pretreated with a composition that is free of chromate.

34. (new) The method as claimed in claim 31, wherein said coating and said curing are effected sequentially and the layer cured by radiation is optionally postcured thermally.

35. (new) A flexible metal sheet which is electrolytically zinc-coated or hot-dip coated or chromatized or pretreated with a composition that is free of chromate and has an organic layer applied thereto, which layer can be obtained by the method as claimed in claim 31.